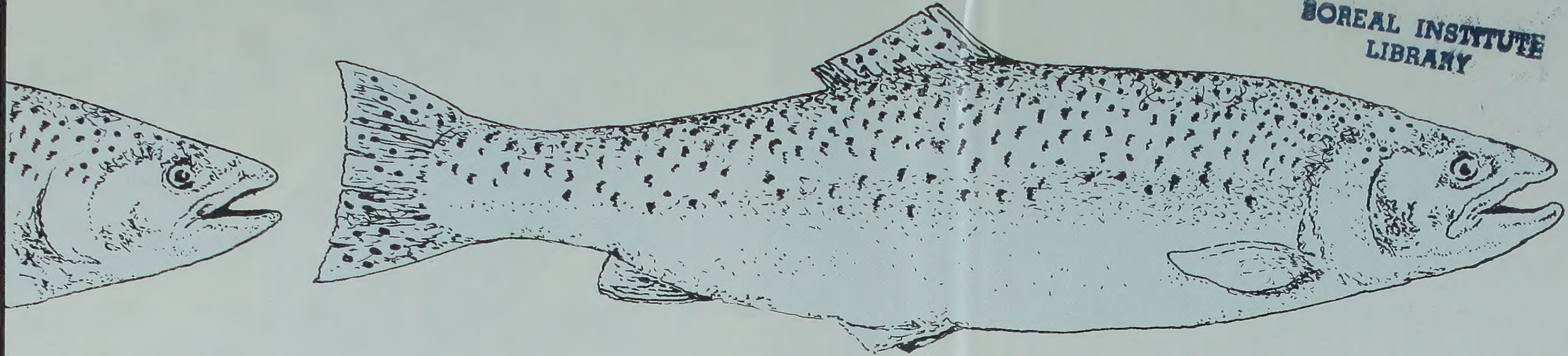

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707 A Street
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333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

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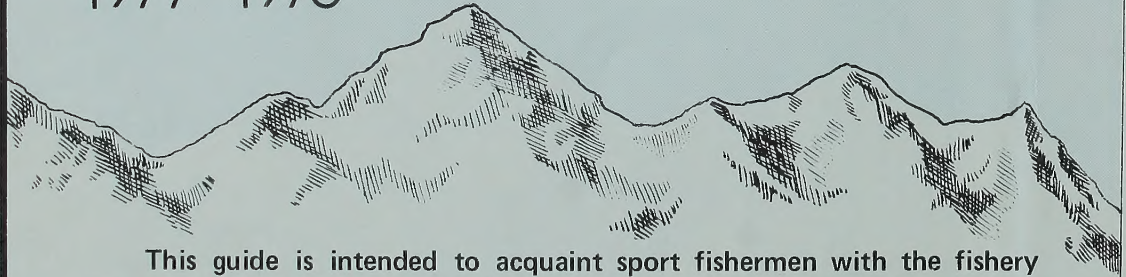
AEIDC publication A-77

ANCHORAGE SPORT FISHING GUIDE

1977-1978



This guide is intended to acquaint sport fishermen with the fishery resources of the Anchorage Bowl, from Eklutna River in the north to Rabbit Creek in the south. Provided here is information on fish present in all waters of this area, lakes currently stocked by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, sport fishing regulations for all areas including both Elmendorf A.F.B. and Fort Richardson, and other features pertinent to increasing a person's enjoyment of recreational fishing within a few minutes drive from Alaska's largest metropolitan area.

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THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT

Several physical characteristics of lakes determine the quality of fish habitat. Understanding these habitat features will enable prospective fishermen to be more successful.

Water temperatures vary within a lake, particularly during summer. Water is warmer near the surface and becomes progressively cooler towards the bottom. Since trout and char are cold-water species, they often seek out and congregate in cooler water during the summer. These fish also may concentrate in such shaded areas as undercut banks and under logs.

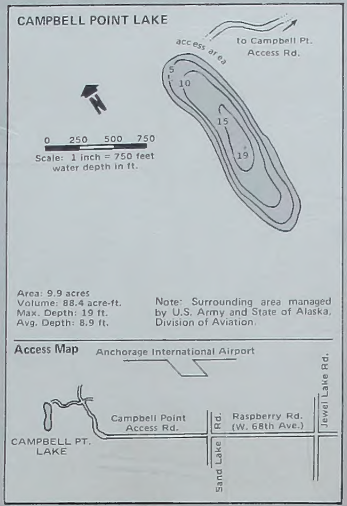
During winter, ice thickness is an important feature. In severe winters, maximum ice thickness on Anchorage lakes approaches or exceeds three feet in March, and shallow lakes and ponds may freeze entirely to the bottom, eliminating over-wintering habitat. In deeper lakes, ice may still be a problem since it restricts the movement of oxygen from the atmosphere into the water. If ice is covered with snow and does not allow sunlight to penetrate, plants within the lake cannot produce oxygen. Under such conditions, all the dissolved oxygen may be consumed by fish and other organisms, and ultimately resident organisms die. This is called winterkill.

The chemical composition of lake water is also important in determining suitable fish habitat. Certain chemicals act as fertilizers by nourishing plant growth. This vegetation provides food for some fish and a variety of aquatic organisms upon which fish prey.

The abundance of aquatic life in a lake indicates its general productivity. Aquatic plants include microscopic algae and " scum," large floating types such as water lilies, and emergent forms such as the grasslike sedges and rushes. Many other aquatic plants are submerged and may not be observed unless they are snagged by a fishing lure. Small floating animals, called zooplankton, live in the waters of the lake and feed on microscopic algae. These zooplankton, microscopic relatives of shrimp and crabs, are a significant portion of the diet of many sport fish. Aquatic insects, snails, freshwater shrimp, and other smaller animals make up the balance.

Several species of fish are found in association with sport fish and may compete for food or habitat space. The most notorious of these fish- threespine stickleback and the Alaska blackfish- are targets of ADF&G's rehabilitation program. All five species of salmon also inhabit some waters, mostly streams, in the Anchorage bowl.

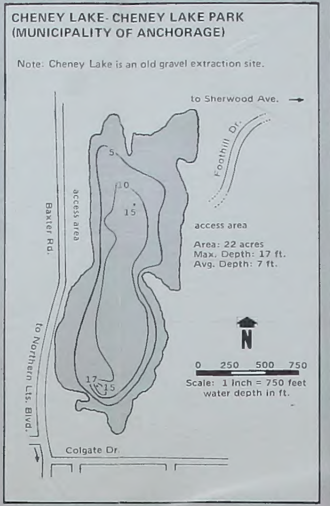
Lakes and other bodies of water are greatly influenced by activities on adjacent uplands. The interaction between surrounding land use and water quality is important. Runoff or drainage from surrounding lands can severely degrade the quality of a lake if pollutants or eroded soils are carried into the water.



CAMPBELL POINT LAKE

Area: 9.9 acres
Volume: 88.4 acre-ft.
Max. Depth: 19 ft.
Avg. Depth: 8.9 ft.

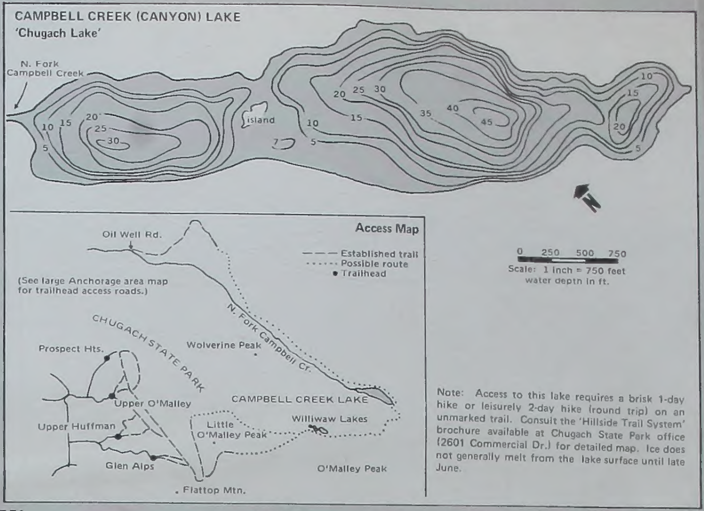
Note: Surrounding area managed by U.S. Army and State of Alaska, Division of Aviation.



CHENEY LAKE- CHENEY LAKE PARK
(MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE)

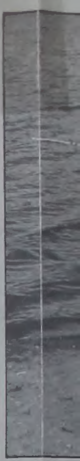
Note: Cheney Lake is an old gravel extraction site.

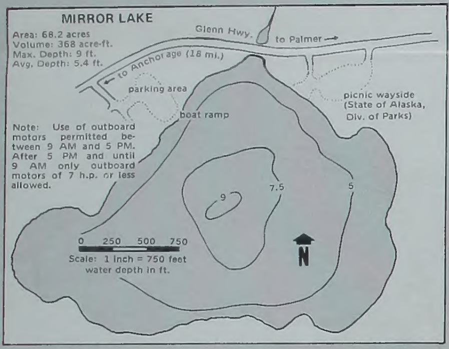
Area: 22 acres
Max. Depth: 17 ft.
Avg. Depth: 7 ft.



CAMPBELL CREEK (CANYON) LAKE
'Chugach Lake'

Note: Access to this lake requires a brisk 1-day hike or leisurely 2-day hike (round trip) on an unmarked trail. Consult the 'Hillside Trail System' brochure available at Chugach State Park office (2601 Commercial Dr.) for detailed map. Ice does not generally melt from the lake surface until late June.



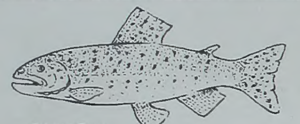


MIRROR LAKE

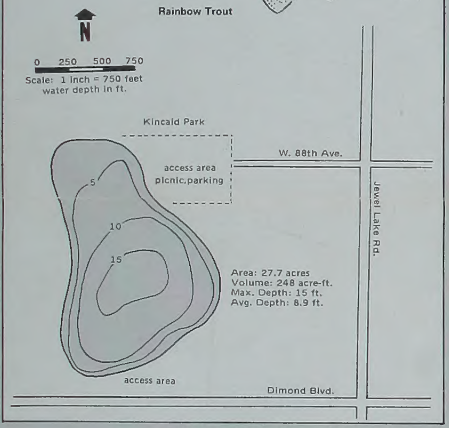
Area: 68.2 acres
Volume: 368 acre-ft.
Max. Depth: 9 ft.
Avg. Depth: 5.4 ft.

Note: Use of outboard motors permitted between 9 AM and 5 PM. After 5 PM and until 9 AM only outboard motors of 7 h.p. or less allowed.

JEWEL LAKE



Rainbow Trout



Area: 27.7 acres
Volume: 248 acre-ft.
Max. Depth: 15 ft.
Avg. Depth: 8.9 ft.

FISHING TIPS

A variety of fishing experiences awaits the angler in many lakes and streams of the Anchorage area. Most streams are closed to salmon fishing but may be fished for Dolly Varden. Most lakes provide good fishing for rainbow trout, and Mirror Lake is stocked with Arctic grayling. Small silver salmon are planted in the "C" Street gravel pit and Cheney and Six Mile Lakes, but never grow as large as sea-run silvers.

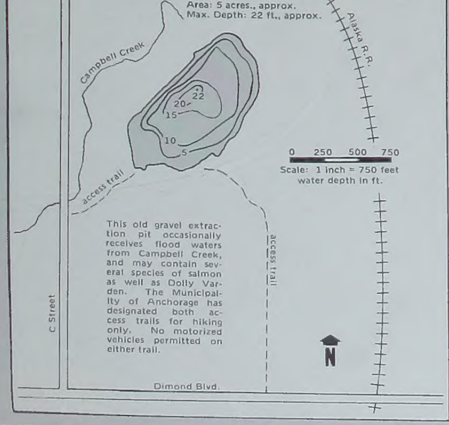
Most lakes are accessible to local anglers, but a few that were stocked in the past are now cut off due to private ownership. In some larger, more productive lakes, rainbow trout grow quickly and commonly attain sizes of 1 or 2 pounds. In the late 1950s, 5 to 6 pound trout were often taken from Sand Lake, and in 1958 a planted trout weighing 9.5 pounds was taken there. Larger and deeper lakes (see detailed maps for lake depths) provide sufficient habitat for many stocked fish to escape fishermen's lures their first year and grow larger during successive years. Rainbows up to 10 pounds have been caught in the larger lakes, and fortunate anglers may occasionally hook a lunker from these areas.

As most avid fishermen know, fishing is often better in the early morning or late evening. Fish actively feed during these times and are more likely to strike a lure or rise to a fly. Grayling are most likely to bite from May through September, while trout can be successfully caught year round. Anglers who are not familiar with fishing techniques may have to experiment with different types of gear at different times of day and invest time and effort to more fully enjoy this sport.

Successful anglers fishing Anchorage area lakes have utilized a variety of bait, flies, and lures. Some of the more popular methods include fishing a single salmon egg or an egg cluster on a small hook from a bobber floated casting distance from the shoreline or from a small raft or canoe. Some fishermen prefer to cast and retrieve small no. 0 to 1 spinners, while others prefer bucktail flies. Fly fishermen find many fly patterns are successful, particularly the black gnat and mosquito. More information on the feeding habits of local fishes is given in the Life History section of this guide, or consult a book on fish or fishing.

During winter, fishermen may catch fish through a hole cut in the ice. A variety of baits can be used, but a single salmon egg is most successful. Although bait is the preferred method, some winter anglers choose to jig small lures with excellent results.

Fishermen should be familiar with fishing regulations, particularly seasons, methods and means, and bag limits. Remember that although both Elmendorf Air Force Base and Fort Richardson are open to public access, fishing regulations may be different on these military bases. See the sections in this guide pertaining to state sport fishing regulations and fishing on the military bases.



'C' STREET GRAVEL PIT

Area: 5 acres., approx.
Max. Depth: 22 ft., approx.

This old gravel extraction pit occasionally receives flood waters from Campbell Creek, and may contain several species of salmon as well as Dolly Varden. The Municipality of Anchorage has designated both access trails for hiking only. No motorized vehicles permitted on either trail.

LIFE HISTORY INFORMATION ON FISHES OF THE ANCHORAGE AREA

Rainbow Trout *Salmo gairdneri* **(Richardson)**

Rainbow trout inhabit many streams and lakes in southern and southeast Alaska, western and central Canada, and the western and northeastern United States. In the Anchorage area, rainbow trout occur in nearly all lakes and streams draining into Cook Inlet. Rainbow trout remain in fresh water throughout their lives, although populations of sea-run rainbow trout, commonly called steelhead, do occur on the Kenai Peninsula and further south.

Rainbow trout are popular sport fish in the Anchorage bowl and have been stocked in most lakes in recent years. Although native populations of rainbows have historically occurred in many drainages in the Anchorage area, few wild fish remain today. As a result of stocking efforts by ADF&G, rainbow trout provide a consistent sport fishery for local residents, and trout as large as 20 inches have been caught in some lakes.

The body shape of rainbow trout in Alaska varies from slender to thick. The back may be blue-green to olive colored, and there is usually a reddish-pink band along each side which may glow with an intensity ranging from faint to very radiant. The lower sides are usually silver, fading to pure white beneath. Small black spots are present over the back as well as on the upper fins and tail, sometimes extending well down the sides or even the entire lower side. The edges of the anal, dorsal, and pelvic fins are white and the red dash on the underjaw, characteristic of cutthroat trout, is lacking. River or stream residents normally display the most intense pink stripe coloration and heavier spotting. Young rainbow trout are commonly blue to green on the dorsal surface, silver to white on the sides, and white below. There are often 5 to 10 dark marks on the back between the head and the dorsal fin, and 5 to 10 short, dark oval marks, called parr marks, widely spaced on the side.

Mature rainbow trout generally spawn in clear-water streams during spring when water temperatures are rising. Mature adults are usually at least 3 years old, although males may mature earlier. They seek out the shallow gravel riffles of the stream. The female prepares the nest, or redd, and helped by the current, excavates a depression in the streambed with her tail where she releases a group of eggs which are fertilized simultaneously by an accompanying male. The female then covers the eggs with gravel to protect them during incubation.

One female may deposit as many as 800 to 1,000 eggs in each redd. She may ultimately deposit 8,000 eggs in several redds during one spawning period. Unlike Pacific salmon which die after spawning, rainbow trout may live for several more seasons and spawn each spring.

Rainbow trout eggs normally hatch from a few weeks to as much as a few months later, depending on water temperatures; higher water temperatures reduce the incubation period. After they hatch, the tiny fry remain in the streambed gravel and feed off their attached yolk sac. When they emerge from the gravel, the small trout assemble in groups and seek shelter along the stream or lake edge, feeding heavily during these first few months on small aquatic animals and plants. As the young trout grow larger, they feed more often on small fish, and at maturity may depend almost entirely on small fish for their diet.

Rainbow trout which live in or migrate to large lakes grow faster than fish which remain in streams during their entire life cycle. These lake dwellers usually reach a greater age and, consequently, the largest ultimate size. The official world-record rainbow trout taken with rod and reel (37 pounds) was caught at Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho in 1947. However, a 56 pound rainbow trout was reportedly taken in Jewel Lake, British Columbia in the 1930s.

Rainbow trout grow rapidly when sufficient food is available. They feed on various planktonic invertebrates, crustaceans, insects, snails, and leeches. Fish eggs are also an important component of their diet as well as some bottom-dwelling organisms, particularly larvae of virtually all aquatic insects that occur in its habitat. Although rainbow trout apparently feed near the bottom most often, they frequently rise to the surface to feed on emerging or egg-laying insects, a behavioral pattern well known to fly fishermen.

Rainbow trout are subject to predation by other trouts, Dolly Varden, and young salmon migrating to the ocean. Diving birds and a variety of mammals also take a small number of rainbow.

Sport Fishing — Fishermen consider this species one of the top five sport fishes in North America, and many feel it is the most important west of the Rocky Mountains. The sporting qualities of the rainbow trout become evident soon after it strikes a lure. Rainbows display a taste for lures and baits, although weighted spinners are preferred by many anglers. Fly fishermen find that streamers and modified bucktails, especially those with prominent black and red coloration fished near the bottom, attract rainbows. On any lure, a flash of silver and red, particularly fluorescent red, seems to draw the fish's attention. Rainbow trout may also be taken by trolling flies. Woolly worms in a variety of colors and sizes often are extremely successful when trolled behind a slow-moving boat. Rainbow trout exhibit spectacular aerial displays, strong subsurface resistance, and considerable endurance.

Arctic Grayling *Thymallus arcticus* **(Pallas)**

Arctic grayling can be found in most clear, cold streams and lakes throughout Alaska except the Aleutian Islands and is absent in much of southeast Alaska and Prince William Sound. Grayling are extremely susceptible to pollution or disturbance of their environment and tolerate only clear, relatively pollution-free habitats. It is a member of the family of fishes called salmonids, which includes salmon, trout, char, and whitefish.

No native grayling occur in any fresh waters of the Anchorage area. The grayling is entirely stream or lake resident throughout its life and has been planted in Mirror and Rabbit Creek Lakes in the Anchorage bowl.

The distinguishing feature of this fish is the large, sail-shaped dorsal (top) fin, which is dotted with large brilliant red or bluish-purple spots surrounded by emerald green. The body color is dark purple on the back, with iridescent green-grey sides. Black spots, sometimes x-shaped, are scattered along the forward portions of the sides, and the bottom is bluish-white in color. Arctic grayling are further distinguished by a small mouth and an elongated body shape.

Grayling usually become sexually mature after 4 or 5 growing seasons, but some males may mature several years earlier. Growth is slow, especially in streams; a 12 inch fish is probably 6 or 7 years old. In some Alaskan lakes, however, grayling may exhibit faster growth than stream fish. ADF&G classifies a trophy-sized grayling as one that weighs at least 3 pounds. The oldest grayling known from Alaskan waters was 11 years old.

Grayling spawn in streams in April or May, but unlike other trout and the Dolly Varden, grayling do not construct a nest. Each mature female will produce an average of 4,700 eggs. Their eggs are adhesive and much smaller than those of trout. Eggs attach to the bottom or to vegetation and incubate fairly rapidly, depending on water temperatures. They generally hatch within 23 days at a water temperature of 35 degrees F. In more northerly regions, grayling spawn as soon as the ice begins to break up in small streams to which adults migrate from their overwintering areas in ice-covered lakes and larger rivers.

Although they prefer clear-water habitats in lakes and streams, grayling may live in bog-fed areas in some parts of Alaska. They may occasionally enter milky, glacial streams.

Grayling historically have been introduced in several lakes in the Anchorage area, but are most successful in Mirror Lake. These hatchery-raised fish provide excellent sport fishing to local anglers.

Arctic grayling food consists largely of insects. Larvae of some aquatic insects, such as stoneflies, diptera, caddisflies, and some terrestrial insects which accidently fall in the water, are favorite elements of the grayling's diet. Grayling may also feed on newly-hatched fry of other fish. Adults also feed on bees, grasshoppers, ants, and a variety of beetles.

Other fishes and predatory birds, as well as mammals, may prey on the young and smaller adult grayling.

Sport Fishing — Arctic grayling are avid surface-water feeders and so are a favorite target of fly fishermen. On rising to a dry fly, grayling often will arch gracefully out of the water and take the fly on the downward plunge. Since they have small mouths, small flies (no. 10 or smaller) are the most successful, especially the mosquito type. Flies tied with a plump body of an iridescent cast and a brown or grey hackle produce well, but grayling are also known to strike colorful patterns. Usually only light gear with several pound test line should be used.

Silver (Coho) Salmon *Oncorhynchus kisutch* **(Walbaum)**

Silver salmon have been stocked in several lakes in the Anchorage area. In 1976 silvers were planted in Six Mile and Cheney Lakes and in the "C" Street gravel pit. In 1977 silvers will again be planted in these lakes. In the 1960s this species was experimentally planted in Jewel , Mirror, and Clunie Lakes but failed to survive, probably because of a winterkill or lack of food. Silver salmon have historically migrated to and spawned in Chester Creek, Ship Creek, Campbell Creek, and other streams; however, urbanization, molestation, and overfishing have nearly eradicated these populations.

At present, the only permitted sport fishery for anadromous (sea-run) silver salmon is in Ship Creek. However, silvers stocked in lakes do provide an excellent sport fishery. These landlocked silvers are able to more readily compete with stickleback populations but will not spawn and reproduce in lakes.

Dolly Varden *Salvelinus malma* **(Walbaum)**

Dolly Varden char live in freshwater streams and lakes in southern and southeast Alaska, western Canada, Washington, and northern Oregon. In the Anchorage area, Dolly Varden are native to many lakes and streams draining into Cook Inlet. A member of the salmonid family, which includes all salmon, trout, char, whitefish, and grayling, the Dolly Varden is very closely related to the Arctic char of northern and arctic Alaska.

Dolly Varden can be anadromous (sea-run) or resident in lakes and streams, but the anadromous form does not occur at all in the Anchorage area. Dolly Varden historically occurred in many of the freshwater drainages in the Anchorage area, but few wild fish remain. ADF&G does not stock Dolly Varden in this area.

Dolly Varden are generally dark blue to olive green on the back with white or dusky sides containing light spots, usually yellow, orange, or red. These light spots distinguish them from most trout and salmon, which are usually black-spotted or speckled.

Dolly Varden prefer to feed on adult and immature insects, snails, and leeches as well as salmon eggs.

Dolly Varden spawn in streams in autumn, generally during October and November. The female, depending on her size, deposits from 600 to 6,000 eggs in depressions in stream gravels, called redds, which she constructs by digging with her tail fin. When the female is ready to deposit her eggs the male moves to her side and spawning begins. Sperm and eggs are released simultaneously into the redd, and the female then covers the eggs with a layer of gravel.

The eggs develop slowly through the winter. Hatching begins in March, but the young usually do not emerge from the gravel until they have consumed their yolk sac, generally in April or May. The young rear in protected areas of streams or lakes, often remaining on the bottom where they hide under stones and logs or in undercut areas along the bank.

Most Dolly Varden reach maturity at age 5 or 6. By this time they may be 12 to 16 inches long and weigh up to one pound. Approximately 50 percent of the Dolly Varden that spawn one year may spawn a second time the following year; the remainder die after spawning. Few Dolly Varden appear to live longer than 8 years, and the maximum size is between 15 and 22 inches and from 1 to 3 pounds. However, occasional 9 to 12 pound lunkers have been reported in parts of Alaska.

Sport Fishing — Although Dolly Varden are a highly sought-after sport fish in much of Alaska, few occur in Anchorage area waters and are caught only occasionally. Dollies will usually strike readily at almost anything the angler offers. During spring, small spinning lures are best, while during summer, streamer flies that resemble small fish can produce good results. A single salmon egg bounced along the bottom is often successful, and both wet and dry flies can be used in streams and lakes.

Other Species

Pink, king, silver, chum, and sockeye salmon have historically spawned in local streams, but most of these populations have declined. A moderate run of anadromous silver and king salmon still occurs in Ship Creek, although no sport fishery for king salmon is permitted.

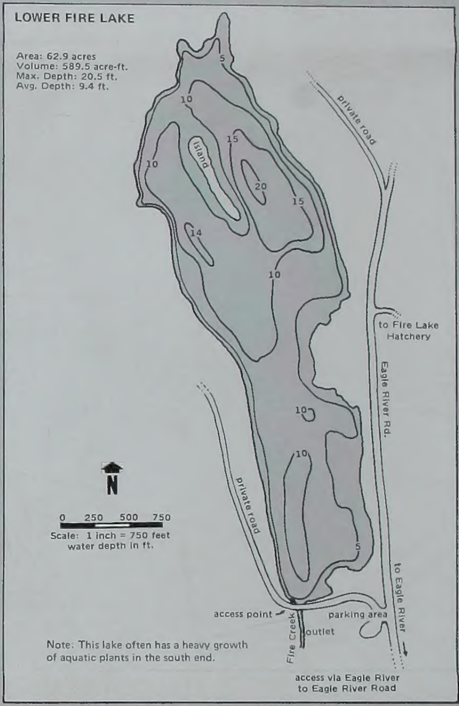
Cutthroat trout are native to southeast Alaska and the Prince William Sound region. These trout were experimentally planted in Green, Otter, and Six Mile Lakes in the 1950s but were not successful because of poor winter conditions (thick ice, low dissolved oxygen). Cutthroat trout occur in areas where winters are not as extreme as in the Anchorage area. None are presently found in this region.

Steelhead trout (sea-run rainbow trout) were experimentally stocked in Clunie, Green, Jewel, Lower Fire, Otter, and Six Mile Lakes in the 1950s and early 1960s. Similar to cutthroat trout, the steelhead did not fare well. None are present in the Anchorage area. Alaska holds the world steelhead record with a 32 pound 2 ounce fish taken near Ketchikan in 1970.

Whitefish — relatives of salmon, trout, char, and grayling — are found in the waters of the Anchorage area, most notably in lower Rabbit Creek. Whitefish have an elongated shape and a characteristically small mouth like the Arctic grayling. Several species of whitefish are known to occur in drainages of the Kenai Peninsula and in the Matanuska, Knik, and Susitna Rivers. However, little information about whitefish in the Anchorage bowl is presently available.

Threespine stickleback occur in nearly all lakes of this area. Since this small fish competes with trout and grayling for food, ADF&G chemically treats many lakes in attempts to eradicate sticklebacks (see the Lake Rehabilitation section).

Alaska blackfish occur in many lakes, ponds, and small streams around the Anchorage International Airport and in Lower Fire Lake. These fish are exotic in this area, and were inadvertently introduced into Lakes Hood and Spenard in the early 1950s. The blackfish were being transported from the northwestern part of the state to the lower 48 for physiological studies. A few fish were accidentally spilled from an amphibious aircraft at Lake Hood, became established, and spread throughout the waters around the airport. After their initial introduction into these lakes, blackfish spread to the waters of Fish Creek, and Connors, De Long, and Meadow Lakes. This species is extremely hardy and believed to be very competitive with stocked rainbow trout for food.



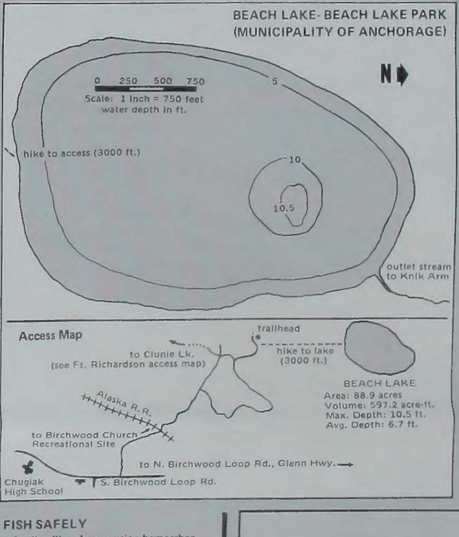
LOWER FIRE LAKE

Area: 62.9 acres
Volume: 589.5 acre-ft.
Max. Depth: 20.5 ft.
Avg. Depth: 9.4 ft.

Note: This lake often has a heavy growth of aquatic plants in the south end.

TEST NETTING

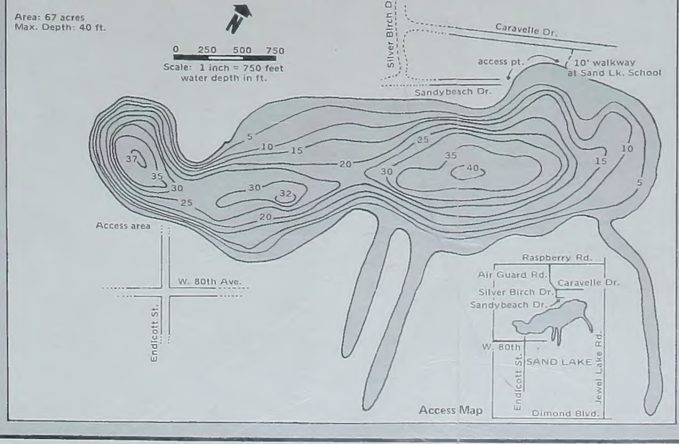
Since the late 1960s ADF & G has evaluated the fishery resources in waters of the Anchorage area by test netting. This program obtains information on the age and growth of fish stocked or native in this area and allows biologists to check the winter survival of fish populations. Lakes are sampled by department biologists using gill nets or an electric shocking unit which stuns fish momentarily so they can be easily dipped from the water. Captured fish are counted, weighed, measured, and a scale sample is taken for age determination. A rough idea of how large a population of fish exists in these waters as well as their age and growth can then be determined. This program will continue annually in those lakes currently stocked.



BEACH LAKE- BEACH LAKE PARK
(MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE)

BEACH LAKE
Area: 88.9 acres
Volume: 597.2 acre-ft.
Max. Depth: 10.5 ft.
Avg. Depth: 6.7 ft.

N
0 250 500 750
Scale: 1 inch = 750 feet
water depth in ft.
5
10
10.5
hike to access (3000 ft.)
outlet stream to Knik Arm
Access Map
trailhead
hike to lake (3000 ft.)
to Clunie Lk. (see Ft. Richardson access map)
Alaska R.R.
to Birchwood Church Recreational Site
to N. Birchwood Loop Rd., Glenn Hwy.
Chugiak High School
S. Birchwood Loop Rd.



SAND LAKE

Area: 67 acres
Max. Depth: 40 ft.

RELEASING A FISH SAFELY

1. Do not insert fingers in gills. This injures fragile gill arches, causing hemorrhaging and certain death.
2. Do use long-nosed pliers to remove artificial lures and hooks. Such a tool can often release a fish without removing it from the water.
3. Do not try to remove a swallowed hook, which often occurs when fishing with bait. Just clip the leader off short.
4. Do handle a fish with dry hands if it must be removed from the water. Contrary to popular opinion, wet hands result in more damage by making the fish harder to handle. Dry hands mean a lighter grip and less chance of internal injury. If possible, avoid handling the fish at all. A landing net can save a large fish from injuring itself by flopping on the ground or in a boat and will help restrain the fish while the hook or lure is removed.
5. Do not release an exhausted fish. It will roll belly-up and drown. Hold it gently under water in a natural swimming position until it recovers and swims away.

Remember these five simple rules and follow them-you'll save fish. If you want to photograph your catch before releasing it, gently cradle it in two hands, one near the anal fin and the other hand under the head. Return the fish gently to the water as soon as possible and make sure it can swim away.

STREAM STOCKING

ADF&G no longer stocks streams in the Anchorage area. Chester Creek was experimentally stocked with 506 rainbow trout in 1972 and 1,000 in 1973, but the ADF&G abandoned the program and currently feels that trout should not be stocked in Chester Creek in the future because: 1) rainbow trout were never native to Chester Creek; 2) the stocked trout did not survive well and, furthermore, competed for food with the native Dolly Varden; 3) angler harvest of rainbows was poor; 4) access to the creek is very restricted by private ownership; and 5) anglers seeking stocked rainbows might frequently trespass on private property, thereby increasing angler-landowner conflicts. Also, on the basis of past studies, ADF&G currently does not manage Chester Creek for salmon because the creek contains structures which may block the up- and downstream migration of fish.

Dolly Varden, which are native to the creek, have apparently adapted to the existing habitat conditions and are sought by some local anglers. No future stocking of these fish is anticipated.

LAKE – LOCATION	YEAR (MONTHS) CENSUS TAKEN
Campbell Point – Anchorage	1972 (June-Sept)
De Long – Anchorage	1972 (June-Sept)
Green – Elmendorf A.F.B.	1976 (May-Aug)
Gwen – Ft. Richardson	1976 (May-Aug)
Hillberg – Elmendorf A.F.B.	1976 (May-Aug)
Jewel – Anchorage	1972 (June-Sept)
Otter – Ft. Richardson	1976 (May-Aug)

[1] Species Code: RT = Rainbow Trout.

[2] Total number of hours fished by all anglers questioned durin
to census most fishermen.

[3] Average number of fish caught per hour by all anglers questi
from Hillberg Lake during the summer period.

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Cheney-An
Clunie-Ft.
Connors-A
De Long-A
Derby Pon
Elmendorf Elmendorf
Fire (Lowe
Fish-Elmer
Gouse-Anc
Green-Elm
Gwen-Ft. F
Hillberg-El
Jewel-Anch
Mirror-Eagl
Old Cooling Ft. Richard
Otter-Ft. R
Rabbit Cre Anchorage
Sand-Anch
Six Mile-El
Thompson-
Triangle-El

[1] Tentative S

[2] Species Co

[3] Derby Pond
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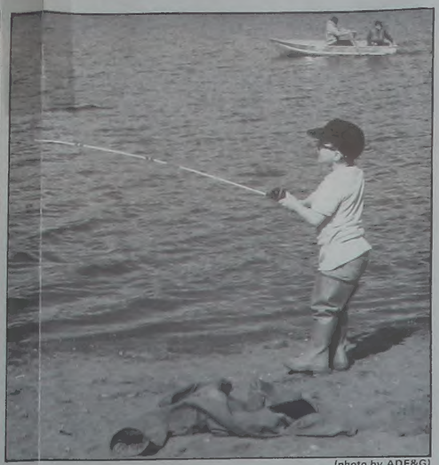
[4] This small
once. The

[5] Experiment



(photo by ADF&G)

RECENT HISTORY OF LAKE STOCKING

Rainbow trout, Arctic grayling, and silver salmon have been stocked by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in many lakes of the Anchorage area since 1959. Prior to 1959, the Alaska Department of Fisheries and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service stocked several lakes with a variety of species, primarily rainbow trout, silver salmon, Arctic grayling, steelhead, and cutthroat trout. This table gives a recent history of lake stocking programs since 1976. Stocking programs for some lakes have been irregular or stopped due to a variety of reasons: access to the lake may have been lost (e.g. De Long Lake), fish did not survive experimental plants (e.g. Connors Lake), or the lake is used for purposes which are not compatible with sport fishing (e.g. Goose Lake is occasionally sprayed with insecticides). For these lakes, the last stocking year is given.

Fish of various sizes are stocked annually. Generally, rainbow trout are planted at a size of 4 or 5 fish per pound. Occasionally if surplus, large trout are available from the hatchery, 2 to 3 pound fish are planted. Rarely are small trout planted (several hundred fish to the pound), and then only in deeper, productive lakes where survival and growth of the small fish over the winter months is assured. Grayling are most often stocked when 30,000 fish (fry) equal one pound. These tiny fish (several would fit on a person's thumbnail) also are only planted in lakes where the prospects for over-winter survival are good.

LAKE–LOCATION	YEAR(MONTH)	FISH SPECIES[2]	NO. OF FISH STOCKED
Beach-Anchorage	1977[1]	RT	5,000
	1976 (June)	RT	4,000
"C" Street Gravel Pit - Anchorage	1977[1]	SS	20,000
	1976 (June)	SS	20,000
Campbell Point-Anchorage	1977[1]	RT	5,000
	1976 (May)	RT	2,000
	(July)	RT	1,800
Cheney-Anchorage	1977[1]	SS	20,000
	1976 (June)	SS	20,000
Clunie-Ft. Richardson	1977[1]	RT	10,000
	1976 (May)	RT	5,000
	(June)	RT	4,000
Connors-Anchorage	1973 (June)	GR	20,000
De Long-Anchorage	1975 (May)	RT	5,100
Derby Pond[3]-Ft. Richardson	1975 (June)	RT	600
Elmendorf Cooling Pond[4]-Elmendorf A.F.B.	1973 (July)	RT	343
Fire (Lower)-Eagle River	1977[1]	RT	5,000
	1976 (March)	RT	330
	(May)	RT	4,000
	(June)	RT	2,216
	(July)	RT	2,000
Fish-Elmendorf A.F.B.	1977[1]	RT	2,000
	1976 (June)	RT	2,100
Goose-Anchorage	1972	RT	1,083
Green-Elmendorf A.F.B.	1977[1]	RT	5,000
	1976 (Jan.)	RT	459
	(May)	RT	2,500
	(June)	RT	2,510
Gwen-Ft. Richardson	1977[1]	RT	4,000
	1976 (May)	RT	2,000
	(June)	RT	2,000
Hillberg-Elmendorf A.F.B.	1977[1]	RT	5,000
	1976 (May)	RT	2,600
	(June)	RT	2,500
	(July)	RT	800
Jewel-Anchorage	1977[1]	RT	8,500
	1976 (Feb.)	RT	494
	(May)	RT	4,600
	(June)	RT	2,015
Mirror-Eagle River	1977[1]	GR	100,000
	1976 (June)	GR	100,000
Old Cooling Pond[5]-Ft. Richardson	1975 (Jan.)	RT	300
Otter-Ft. Richardson	1977[1]	RT	12,000
	1976 (Jan.)	RT	493
	(May)	RT	3,200
	(June)	RT	5,010
Rabbit Creek Lake-Anchorage	1976 (June)	GR	25,000
Sand-Anchorage	1977[1]	RT	5,000
	1976 (May)	RT	2,000
	(June)	RT	2,200
Six Mile-Elmendorf A.F.B.	1977[1]	SS	20,000
	1976 (June)	SS	20,000
Thompson-Ft. Richardson	1977[1]	RT	5,000
	1976 (May)	RT	2,500
	(June)	RT	2,600
Triangle-Elmendorf A.F.B.	1977[1]	RT	2,000
	1976 (May)	RT	1,000
	(June)	RT	1,000

---

[1] Tentative Stocking Progam for Summer, 1977 (2 plants: 1 in May, 1 in June)

[2] Species Code: RT=Rainbow Trout; GR= Arctic Grayling; SS= Silver Salmon

[3] Derby Pond, adjacent to the Fort Richardson power plant cooling pond, is occasionally stocked with a few rainbow trout. The fish are harvested primarily by children.

[4] This small cooling pond for Elmendorf's power plant was experimentally stocked once. The fish were stocked primarily for children.

[5] Experimentally stocked twice, primarily for children.

Many local lakes are stocked annually with catchable-size trout by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (photo by ADF&G)

EVALUATING THE SUCCESS OF LAKE STOCKING

ADF&G evaluates the success of its stocking program by creel census. Creel census studies record the amount of time anglers fished and the number of fish harvested. These data indicate how many fishermen have harvested stocked fish, the relative quality of their fishing experience, and the level of angler success.

Creel censuses have been conducted on few lakes in the Anchorage area. In 1976, Anchorage area lakes received approximately 80,000 hours of sport fishing effort. Census studies completed in 1976 indicate that from 47 to 70 percent of the rainbow trout planted in four lakes (Gwen, Green, Hillberg, and Otter) were caught by sport fishermen.

The following table indicates which lakes have been censused since 1972.

CREEL CENSUS

YEAR (MONTHS) CENSUS TAKEN	FISH SPECIES[1]	TOTAL NO. OF ANGLER HOURS[2]	AVG. NO. FISH CAUGHT PER HOUR[3]	TOTAL NO. OF FISH CAUGHT
1972 (June-Sept)	RT	6,363	0.52	3,308
1972 (June-Sept)	RT	4,788	0.42	2,011
1976 (May-Aug)	RT	7,574	0.48	3,599
1976 (May-Aug)	RT	9,586	0.33	3,146
1976 (May-Aug)	RT	6,336	0.50	3,168
1972 (June-Sept)	RT	17,925	0.40	7,170
1976 (May-Aug)	RT	18,568	0.31	5,671

nglers questioned during the census period. Not all anglers were questioned, although the Alaska Department of Fish and Game attempts

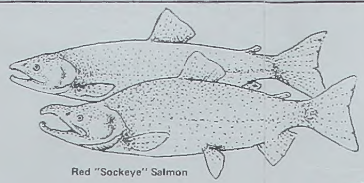
ur by all anglers questioned during the census period. For example, in 1976 each angler caught an average of one fish every two hours
r period.

SIX MILE LAKE- ELMENDORF A.F.B.

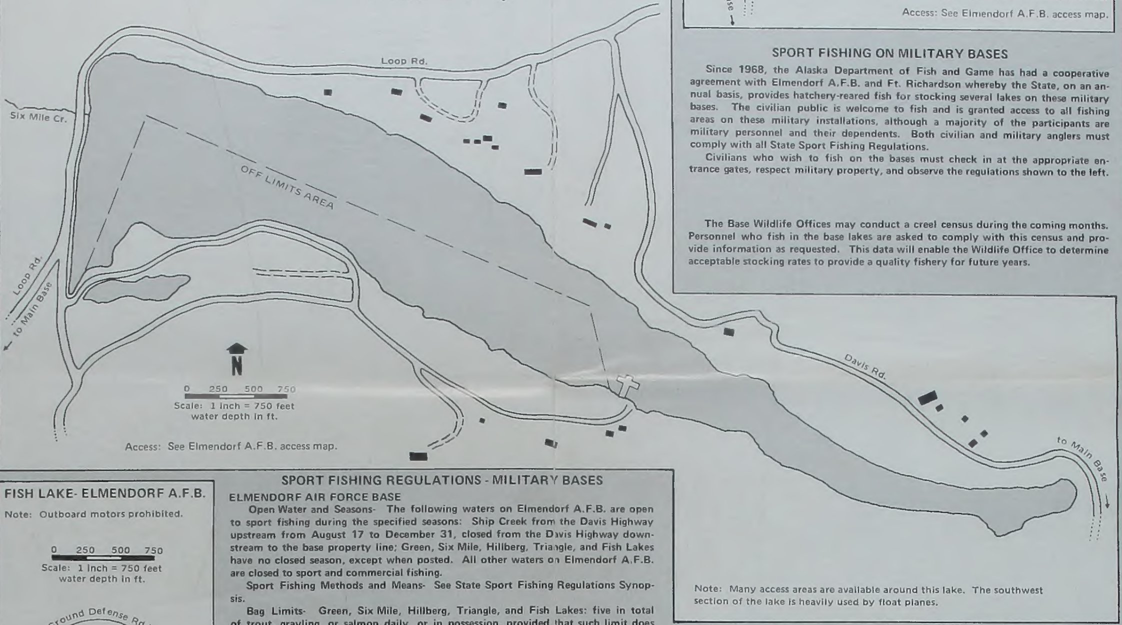
Six Mile Lake is also called 'Gregory Lake.

Area: 96 acres
Max. Depth: 18 ft.

Note: Outboard motors up to 10 h.p. may be used.



Red "Sockeye" Salmon



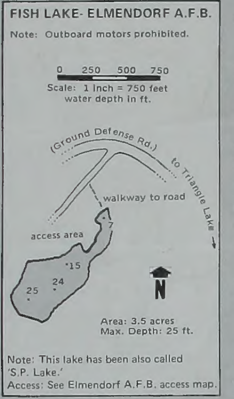
Scale: 1 inch = 750 feet
water depth in ft.

Access: See Elmendorf A.F.B. access map.

Note: Many access areas are available around this lake. The southwest section of the lake is heavily used by float planes.

FISH LAKE- ELMENDORF A.F.B.

Note: Outboard motors prohibited.



Area: 3.5 acres
Max. Depth: 25 ft.

Note: This lake has been also called 'S.P. Lake.'
Access: See Elmendorf A.F.B. access map.

SPORT FISHING REGULATIONS - MILITARY BASES

ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE

Open Water and Seasons- The following waters on Elmendorf A.F.B. are open to sport fishing during the specified seasons: Ship Creek from the Davis Highway upstream from August 17 to December 31, closed from the Davis Highway downstream to the base property line; Green, Six Mile, Hillberg, Triangle, and Fish Lakes have no closed season, except when posted. All other waters on Elmendorf A.F.B. are closed to sport and commercial fishing.

Sport Fishing Methods and Means- See State Sport Fishing Regulations Synopsis.

Bag Limits- Green, Six Mile, Hillberg, Triangle, and Fish Lakes: five in total of trout, grayling, or salmon daily, or in possession, provided that such limit does not contain more than two trout or grayling over 20 inches in length or more than three silver salmon over 16 inches in length. Daily bag limit and possession limit for Ship Creek is ten in total of trout or char. The limit may not contain more than two trout or char over 20 inches in length. Salmon may not be taken. Seasons and bag limits are subject to change by the Base Commander, Commander, 21st Civil Engineering Squadron, or the Base Wildlife Office.

FORT RICHARDSON

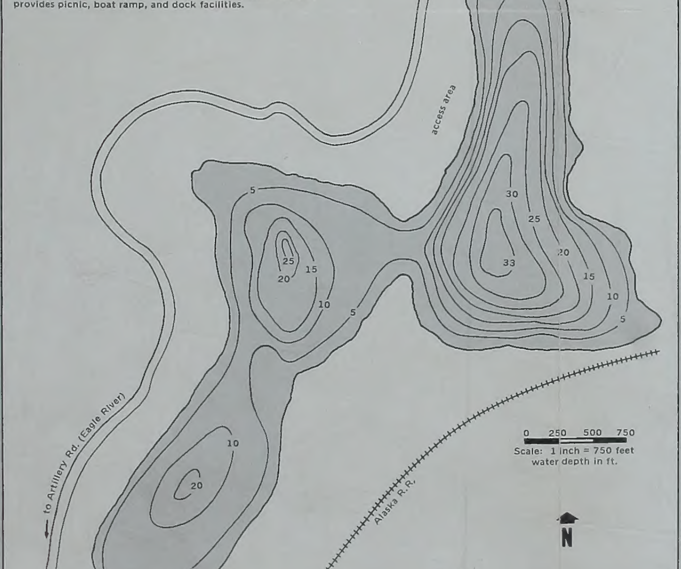
Seasons, bag limits, and methods and means are in accordance with current State of Alaska Fishing Regulations. The bag limit in Otter, Clunie, Thompson, and Gwen (Mosquito) Lakes is ten fish per day per person.

In addition anglers must comply with the following: Persons under 16 years of age are encouraged to carry proof of age while fishing. All persons in boats must wear a U.S. Coast Guard approved life jacket or vest at all times. Ski belts and seat cushion life preservers are not to be used in lieu of life jackets. Outboard motors of up to 10 horsepower may be used on Clunie Lake. Outboard motors are prohibited on Otter, Thompson, and Gwen (Mosquito) Lakes. Boats are prohibited on Eagle River and Ship Creek. Hip waders or boots may not be worn while boating. Swimming is prohibited in the lakes and streams on Ft. Richardson. All civilians must obtain a visitor's pass at Gate 2 before fishing any waters on Ft. Richardson.

CLUNIE LAKE- FT. RICHARDSON

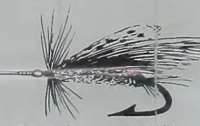
Area: 115.6 acres
Max. Depth: 33 ft.
Avg. Depth: 10 ft.

Note: Outboard motors up to 10 h.p. may be used. Use area provides picnic, boat ramp, and dock facilities.



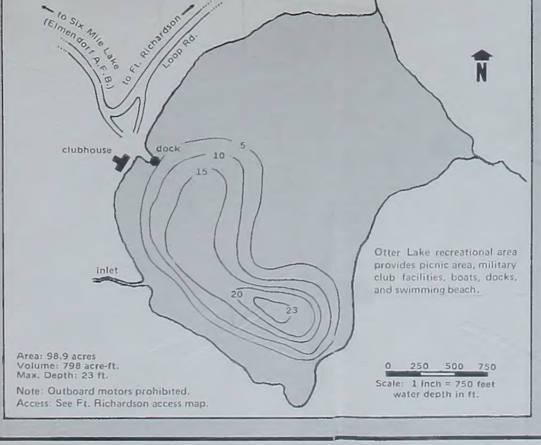
Scale: 1 inch = 750 feet
water depth in ft.

Access: See Ft. Richardson access map.



Seamster Streamer hand-tied fly

OTTER LAKE- FT. RICHARDSON



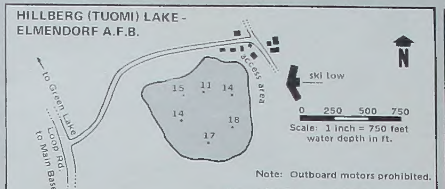
Otter Lake recreational area provides picnic area, military club facilities, boats, docks, and swimming beach.

Scale: 1 inch = 750 feet
water depth in ft.

Area: 98.9 acres
Volume: 798 acre-ft.
Max. Depth: 23 ft.

Note: Outboard motors prohibited.
Access: See Ft. Richardson access map.

HILLBERG (TUOMI) LAKE - ELMENDORF A.F.B.



Scale: 1 inch = 750 feet
water depth in ft.

Note: Outboard motors prohibited.

Access: See Elmendorf A.F.B. access map.

SPORT FISHING ON MILITARY BASES

Since 1968, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game has had a cooperative agreement with Elmendorf A.F.B. and Ft. Richardson whereby the State, on an annual basis, provides hatchery-reared fish for stocking several lakes on these military bases. The civilian public is welcome to fish and is granted access to all fishing areas on these military installations, although a majority of the participants are military personnel and their dependents. Both civilian and military anglers must comply with all State Sport Fishing Regulations.

Civilians who wish to fish on the bases must check in at the appropriate entrance gates, respect military property, and observe the regulations shown to the left.

The Base Wildlife Offices may conduct a creel census during the coming months. Personnel who fish in the base lakes are asked to comply with this census and provide information as requested. This data will enable the Wildlife Office to determine acceptable stocking rates to provide a quality fishery for future years.

LAKE REHABILITATION PROGRAM

When a lake appears to be of sufficient size and depth to support a healthy sport fish population, undesirable fish which compete for food may be eradicated by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game before stocking. Competing species, such as threespine stickleback and Alaska blackfish, reproduce readily and feed on organisms which might otherwise nourish sport fish. Large populations of these competing species can monopolize the available food supply so that growth of sport fish is low or nonexistent.

Rotenone treatment is the current method of rehabilitation of lakes in the Anchorage area. This chemical occurs naturally in the roots of the *Derris* plant. It is toxic to fish and other aquatic animals which utilize oxygen dissolved in water for respiration. Rotenone interferes with the proper uptake of oxygen from the water across the fish's gill filaments, but birds and warm-blooded animals including man are not harmed by rotenone.

Since rotenone is applied directly to a lake, the total volume of water within a lake basin must be measured to calculate the proper amount of this chemical to be used. ADF&G measures the surface area of a lake and its depth at numerous locations throughout the basin. A map can be constructed from this information that shows the depth contours in the lake basin, and the volume of water within the lake can then be calculated. Where available, this information is provided in this guide. Note that lake volume is measured in acre-feet. One acre-foot is the quantity of water required to cover one acre to a depth of one foot. It is equivalent to 43,560 cubic feet or 325,851 gallons.

Rotenone is applied to a lake as a powder or liquid either from a boat or from a portable backpack unit. For a complete fish kill, concentrations of rotenone from 1.0 to 1.5 pounds for every million pounds of water (1.0 to 1.5 ppm) in a lake are required. For example, Jewel Lake would require from 700 to 1,000 pounds of pure rotenone or several tons of the commercially available powder form containing 5 to 20 percent rotenone.

Normally it requires several months for water to detoxify and fish to be safely planted. Rehabilitation usually is done in the fall so that lakes can detoxify during winter and be safe for planting the following spring. The following table indicates which lakes have been rehabilitated in this area.

LAKE–LOCATION	DATE	REMARKS
Sundi Lake-Anchorage	early 1950s	rotenone,by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Sand Lake-Anchorage	June 1953	
Jewel Lake-Anchorage	1953	
De Long Lake-Anchorage	1954	
Clunie Lake-Ft. Richardson	1956	rotenone
Otter Lake-Ft. Richardson	1957	
Jewel Lake-Anchorage	Sept. 1959	2nd rehabilitation
Jewel Lake-Anchorage	Oct. 1972	1.5 ppm rotenone, 3rd rehabilitation
Mirror Lake-Eagle River	Oct. 1973	1.0 ppm rotenone
Six Mile Lake-Elmendorf A.F.B.	Oct. 1973	1.25 ppm rotenone, incomplete kill
Lower Fire Lake-Eagle River	Oct. 1973	1.25 ppm rotenone
Otter Lake-Ft. Richardson	Oct. 1973	1.25 ppm rotenone, 2nd rehabilitation, incomplete kill
Green Lake-Elmendorf A.F.B.	Sept. 1974	1.0 ppm rotenone

FURTHER INFORMATION

Additional information about this guide can be obtained from the authors at the University of Alaska's Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center, Anchorage (phone 279-4523). Suggestions for improving or expanding this guide are welcome. The Sport Fish Division staff of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Anchorage (phone 344-0541) can answer specific questions about sport fish management, fishing regulations, and the lake stocking program.

Several publications available at the University of Alaska's Cooperative Extension Service may be of interest to fishermen. A list of pamphlets can be picked up at extension offices on the university campus in Anchorage or ordered by phone (277-1488) or by mail (2651 Providence Avenue, Anchorage 99504).

Many publications were used to compile this Guide. Some that may be of interest to local anglers can be read at the Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center. Publications marked with an asterisk (*) can also be obtained from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Sport Fish Division.

*Andrews, R.E. 1970. "The Arctic Grayling in Alaska." Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Wildlife Notebook Series. 2 p.

*Armstrong, R.H. 1969. "The Sea-Run Dolly Varden in Alaska." Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Wildlife Notebook Series. 2 p.

*Marriott, R.A., and S.M. Logan. 1971. "The Coho Salmon in Alaska." Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Wildlife Notebook Series. 2 p.

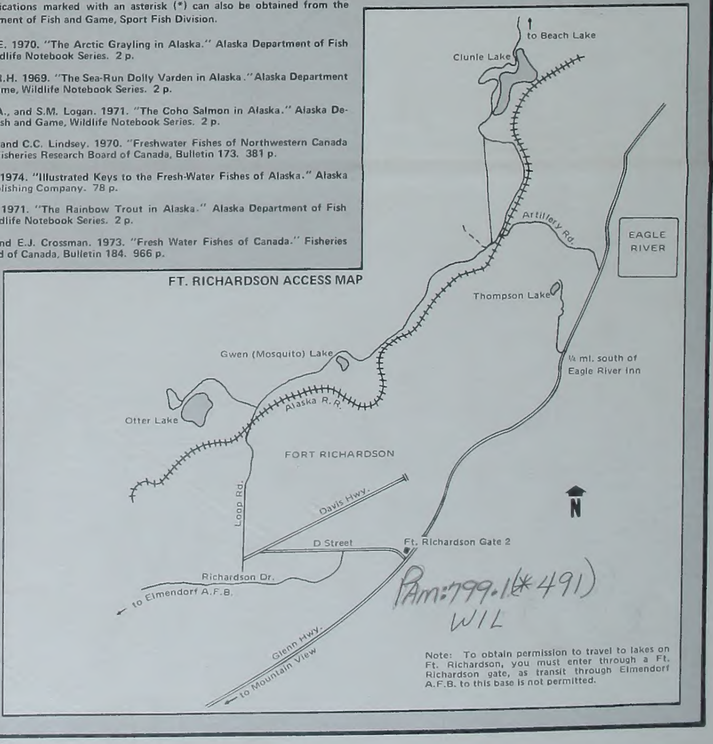
McPhail, J.D., and C.C. Lindsey. 1970. "Freshwater Fishes of Northwestern Canada and Alaska." Fisheries Research Board of Canada, Bulletin 173. 381 p.

Morrow, J.E. 1974. "Illustrated Keys to the Fresh-Water Fishes of Alaska." Alaska Northwest Publishing Company. 78 p.

*Paddock, D. 1971. "The Rainbow Trout in Alaska." Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Wildlife Notebook Series. 2 p.

Scott, W.B., and E.J. Crossman. 1973. "Fresh Water Fishes of Canada." Fisheries Research Board of Canada, Bulletin 184. 966 p.

FT. RICHARDSON ACCESS MAP



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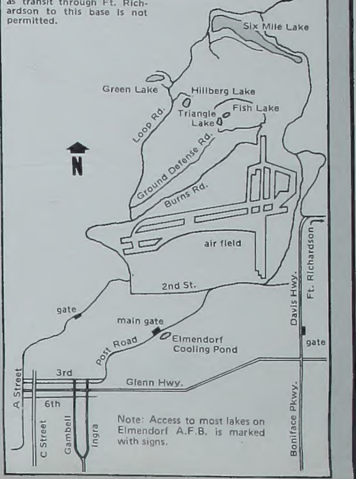
Note: To obtain permission to travel to lakes on Ft. Richardson, you must enter through a Ft. Richardson gate, as transit through Elmendorf A.F.B. to this base is not permitted.

ELMENDORF A.F.B. ACCESS MAP

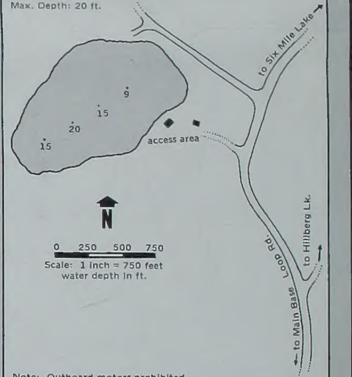
Note: To obtain permission to travel to lakes on Elmendorf A.F.B. you must enter through an Elmendorf gate, as transit through Ft. Richardson to this base is not permitted.



Note: Access to most lakes on Elmendorf A.F.B. is marked with signs.

GREEN LAKE- ELMENDORF A.F.B.

Area: 19 acres
Max. Depth: 20 ft.



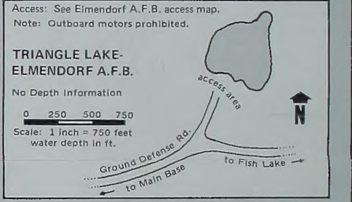
Scale: 1 inch = 750 feet
water depth in ft.

Note: Outboard motors prohibited.
Access: See Elmendorf A.F.B. access map.

Access: See Elmendorf A.F.B. access map.
Note: Outboard motors prohibited.

TRIANGLE LAKE- ELMENDORF A.F.B.

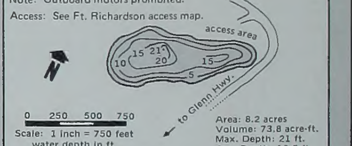
No Depth Information



Scale: 1 inch = 750 feet
water depth in ft.

THOMPSON LAKE- FT. RICHARDSON

Note: Outboard motors prohibited.
Access: See Ft. Richardson access map.

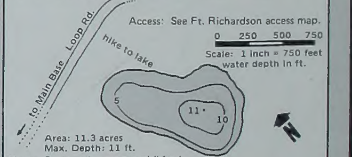


Scale: 1 inch = 750 feet
water depth in ft.

Area: 8.2 acres
Volume: 73.8 acre-ft.
Max. Depth: 21 ft.
Avg. Depth: 10.5 ft.

GWEN (MOSQUITO) LAKE- FT. RICHARDSON

Access: See Ft. Richardson access map.



Scale: 1 inch = 750 feet
water depth in ft.

Area: 11.3 acres
Max. Depth: 11 ft.

Note: Outboard motors prohibited.

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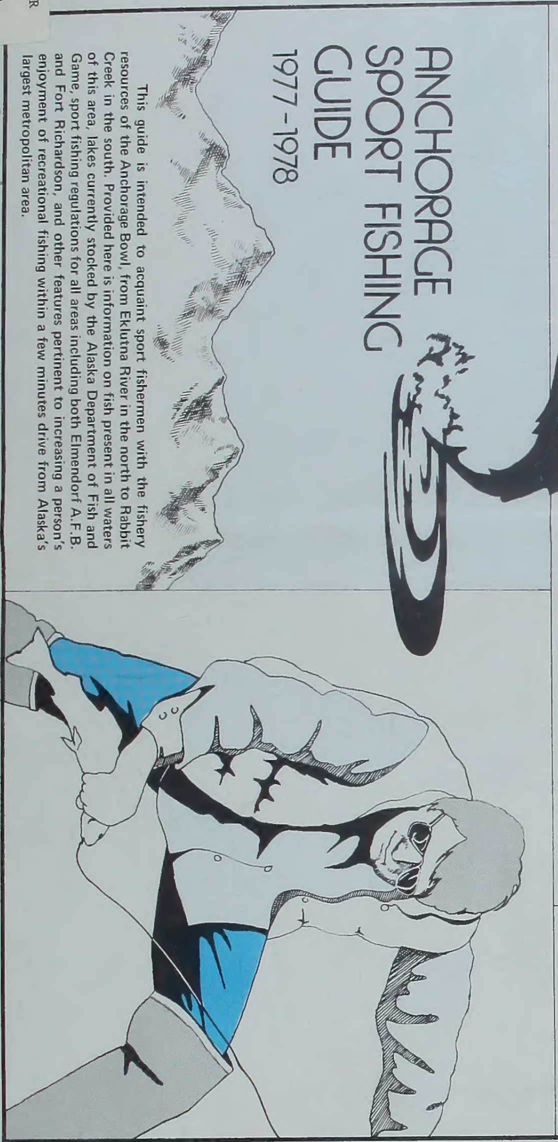
ANCHORAGE SPORT FISHING GUIDE
1977-1978



This guide is intended to acquaint sport fishermen with the fishery resources of the Anchorage Bowl, from Eklutna River in the north to Rabbit Creek in the south. Provided here is information on fish present in all waters of this area, lakes currently stocked by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, sport fishing regulations for all areas including both Elmendorf A.F.B. and Fort Richardson, and other features pertinent to increasing a person's enjoyment of recreational fishing within a few minutes drive from Alaska's largest metropolitan area.

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BY
WILLIAM J. WILSON
EUGENE H. BUCK

Arctic Environmental Information
and Data Center
707 A Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

With Cooperation from
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

This map provides information of fish present in lakes and streams of the Anchorage area. Eighteen lakes are reproduced on the reverse side of this Guide showing depth, area, and access details.

Miles
1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometers

Scale 1: 84,480'

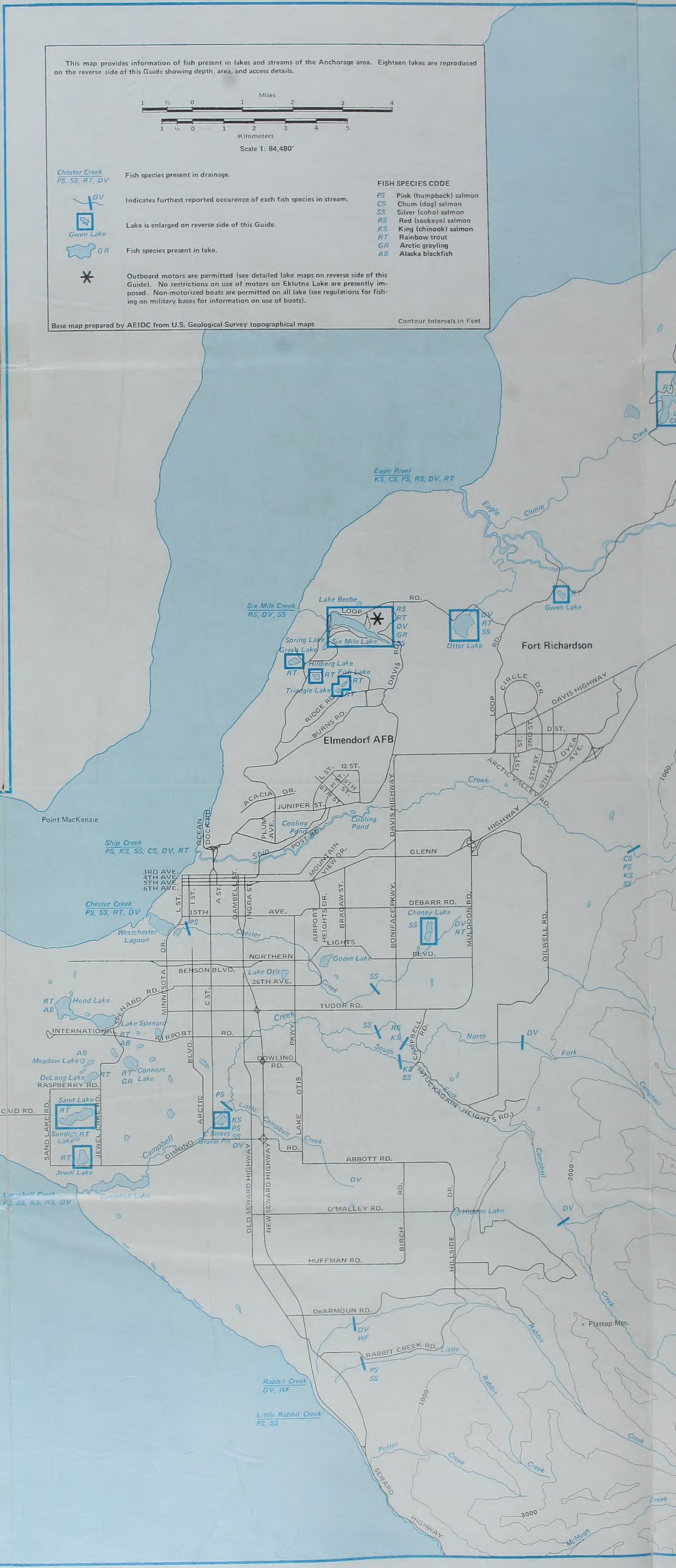
Chester Creek *PS, SS, RT, DV*	Fish species present in drainage.
DV	Indicates furthest reported occurence of each fish species in stream.
Gwen Lake	Lake is enlarged on reverse side of this Guide.
GR	Fish species present in lake.
*	Outboard motors are permitted (see detailed lake maps on reverse side of this Guide). No restrictions on use of motors on Eklutna Lake are presently imposed. Non-motorized boats are permitted on all lake (see regulations for fishing on military bases for information on use of boats).

FISH SPECIES CODE

PS	Pink (humpback) salmon
CS	Chum (dog) salmon
SS	Silver (coho) salmon
RS	Red (sockeye) salmon
KS	King (chinook) salmon
RT	Rainbow trout
GR	Arctic grayling
AB	Alaska blackfish

Base map prepared by AEIDC from U.S. Geological Survey topographical maps

Contour Intervals in Feet



SPORT FISH MANAGEMENT IN THE ANCHORAGE AREA

Sport fish management in the Anchorage area differs in part from that in the rest of Alaska since it is oriented toward seasonal harvest of stocked fish in an urban environment. The Anchorage stocked lakes program provides a unique opportunity for city residents to enjoy sport fishing without traveling long distances. Stocking lakes has been greatly emphasized, particularly in the heavy-use recreation areas. Very little stream stocking has been done, and salmon management consists of enhancement and protection of native stocks.

The lakes which are stocked annually by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) yield large numbers of rainbow trout, grayling, and silver salmon to local anglers. Since catchable fish are stocked, fairly large fish are often available, and these lakes provide many hours of excellent recreational fishing. Many consider the stocked lakes an opportunity to educate young anglers in sport fishing methods and fish identification. Stocking and lake rehabilitation can either improve fishing or actually create a successful sport fishery where none existed before. Much of the stocking work now focuses on improving growth and survival of the fish by determining proper stocking rates.

Catchable-size fish are stocked for several reasons. Larger fish will survive the shock of planting and can favorably compete with other fish, such as sticklebacks, for food. Stocked fish survive well in these lakes, and unharvested fish may successfully overwinter in deeper lakes. In some shallow lakes, freeze-down may occur during cold winters, reducing living spaces to small pockets where very few fish, if any, can survive. Low dissolved oxygen levels can also reduce fish survival. Most of the stocked lakes are shallow and produce little food for the fish to eat, so in these lakes total harvest of the stocked fish is desirable.

Public access is an important criterion by which ADF&G decides which lakes to stock. Recreational fishing demand is heavy on existing sport fisheries, but private land development is rapidly restricting access to existing and potential sport fishing areas. In some locations in the Anchorage area the situation has become acute. Increased access restrictions seriously threaten any future expansion of this urban sport fishery and have caused several lakes to be eliminated from the lake stocking program.

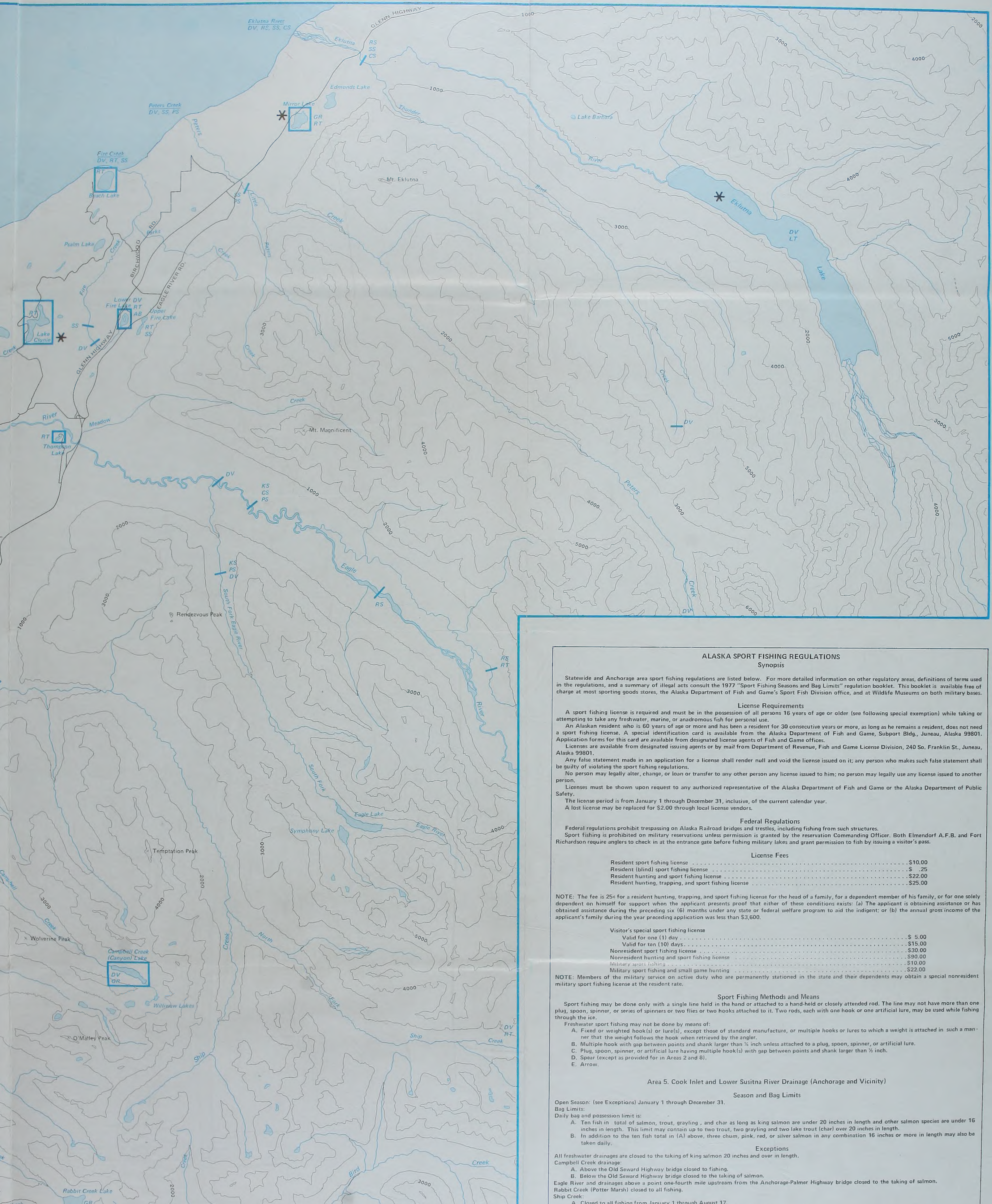
If access is available and the potential for a significant sport fishery exists, ADF&G may determine the suitability of the particular lake for stocking by studying any fish species already present, water chemistry, depth, etc. If deemed appropriate, potentially successful species may then be stocked.

In the Anchorage area nearly all lakes have been examined for their potential, and those which fill the above stated criteria are being stocked. Several lakes have been stocked in the past but are not today because public access is not available (e.g. De Long Lake). Other lakes, such as Goose and Hood/Spenard Lakes, are not suitable for stocking. Goose Lake is occasionally sprayed with insecticides to control insect pests which bother swimmers, and Hood/Spenard Lake is entirely used by floatplanes that pollute the water with gasoline and oil. Both insecticides and oil compounds have been shown to be toxic to fish and other organisms.

Habitat protection is an important key to the future of sport fishing in the Anchorage area. Urban development has severely damaged or destroyed some fish habitat because of stream diversion, channeling, dredging, filling, and blocking (e.g. Chester Creek). These activities most heavily affect fish populations by removing or damaging spawning or rearing habitat or by blocking migration. Dumping toxic pollutants has also killed fish in several urban and suburban area streams. Some private developments around Anchorage have affected adjacent waters because of improper disposal of domestic wastes. These pollutants degrade nearby lakes and have caused destructive drops in oxygen levels.

Before fishing the lakes and streams described in this brochure, be familiar with all applicable State Sport Fishing Regulations (printed in this guide). Respect private property and only use the public facilities provided for vehicle parking and access to the water's edge. Motorized boats are permitted on only the few lakes noted on the map with an asterisk (*). Carefully read the section on military bases if you wish to try the lakes on Elmendorf Air Force Base or Fort Richardson. When hiking or fishing the water in Chugach State Park, observe park regulations. Contact local park rangers of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks (2601 Commercial Drive, Anchorage) for more specific information not contained in this brochure.

We hope you will enjoy this guide and find it useful. If you have any suggestions for its improvement, please inform either the Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center (707 A Street, Anchorage) or the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's Sport Fish Division (333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage).



ALASKA SPORT FISHING REGULATIONS

Synopsis

Statewide and Anchorage area sport fishing regulations are listed below. For more detailed information on other regulatory areas, definitions of terms used in the regulations, and a summary of illegal acts consult the 1977 "Sport Fishing Seasons and Bag Limits" regulation booklet. This booklet is available free of charge at most sporting goods stores, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's Sport Fish Division office, and at Wildlife Museums on both military bases.

License Requirements

A sport fishing license is required and must be in the possession of all persons 16 years of age or older (see following special exemption) while taking or attempting to take any freshwater, marine, or anadromous fish for personal use.

An Alaskan resident who is 60 years of age or more and has been a resident for 30 consecutive years or more, as long as he remains a resident, does not need a sport fishing license. A special identification card is available from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Subport Bldg., Juneau, Alaska 99801. Application forms for this card are available from designated license agents of Fish and Game offices.

Licenses are available from designated issuing agents or by mail from Department of Revenue, Fish and Game License Division, 240 So. Franklin St., Juneau, Alaska 99801.

Any false statement made in an application for a license shall render null and void the license issued on it; any person who makes such false statement shall be guilty of violating the sport fishing regulations.

No person may legally alter, change, or loan or transfer to any other person any license issued to him; no person may legally use any license issued to another person.

Licenses must be shown upon request to any authorized representative of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game or the Alaska Department of Public Safety.

The license period is from January 1 through December 31, inclusive, of the current calendar year.

A lost license may be replaced for $2.00 through local license vendors.

Federal Regulations

Federal regulations prohibit trespassing on Alaska Railroad bridges and trestles, including fishing from such structures.

Sport fishing is prohibited on military reservations unless permission is granted by the reservation Commanding Officer. Both Elmendorf A.F.B. and Fort Richardson require anglers to check in at the entrance gate before fishing military lakes and grant permission to fish by issuing a visitor's pass.

License Fees

Resident sport fishing license	$10.00
Resident (blind) sport fishing license	$ .25
Resident hunting and sport fishing license	$22.00
Resident hunting, trapping, and sport fishing license	$25.00

NOTE: The fee is 25¢ for a resident hunting, trapping, and sport fishing license for the head of a family, for a dependent member of his family, or for one solely dependent on himself for support when the applicant presents proof that either of these conditions exists: (a) The applicant is obtaining assistance or has obtained assistance during the preceding six (6) months under any state or federal welfare program to aid the indigent; or (b) the annual gross income of the applicant's family during the year preceding application was less than $3,600.

Visitor's special sport fishing license	
Valid for one (1) day	$ 5.00
Valid for ten (10) days	$15.00
Nonresident sport fishing license	$30.00
Nonresident hunting and sport fishing license	$90.00
Military sport fishing	$10.00
Military sport fishing and small game hunting	$22.00

NOTE: Members of the military service on active duty who are permanently stationed in the state and their dependents may obtain a special nonresident military sport fishing license at the resident rate.

Sport Fishing Methods and Means

Sport fishing may be done only with a single line held in the hand or attached to a hand-held or closely attended rod. The line may not have more than one plug, spoon, spinner, or series of spinners or two flies or two hooks attached to it. Two rods, each with one hook or one artificial lure, may be used while fishing through the ice.

Freshwater sport fishing may not be done by means of:

A. Fixed or weighted hook(s) or lure(s), except those of standard manufacture, or multiple hooks or lures to which a weight is attached in such a manner that the weight follows the hook when retrieved by the angler.
B. Multiple hook with gap between points and shank larger than ¼ inch unless attached to a plug, spoon, spinner, or artificial lure.
C. Plug, spoon, spinner, or artificial lure having multiple hook(s) with gap between points and shank larger than ½ inch.
D. Spear (except as provided for in Areas 2 and 8).
E. Arrow.

Area 5. Cook Inlet and Lower Susitna River Drainage (Anchorage and Vicinity)

Season and Bag Limits

Open Season: (see Exceptions) January 1 through December 31.
Bag Limits:
Daily bag and possession limit is:

A. Ten fish in total of salmon, trout, grayling , and char as long as king salmon are under 20 inches in length and other salmon species are under 16 inches in length. This limit may contain up to two trout, two grayling and two lake trout (char) over 20 inches in length.
B. In addition to the ten fish total in (A) above, three chum, pink, red, or silver salmon in any combination 16 inches or more in length may also be taken daily.

Exceptions

All freshwater drainages are closed to the taking of king salmon 20 inches and over in length.

Campbell Creek drainage:

A. Above the Old Seward Highway bridge closed to fishing.
B. Below the Old Seward Highway bridge closed to the taking of salmon.

Eagle River and drainages above a point one-fourth mile upstream from the Anchorage-Palmer Highway bridge closed to the taking of salmon.

Rabbit Creek (Potter Marsh) closed to all fishing.

Ship Creek:

A. Closed to all fishing from January 1 through August 17.
B. Entire creek is designated a single-hook area. Sport fishing is permitted only as follows:
    1. With not more than one single hook with gap between point and shank ½ inch or less.
    2. Hooks or lures (including those of standard manufacture) may not have additional weight attched to them. Sinkers may be used only ahead of the hook or lure.
    3. Multiple hooks are prohibited.
C. The entire creek upstream from a point 300 feet below the Chugach Power Plant dam closed to the taking of salmon.

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